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way that the Anatidæ, the Shorebirds, the Rails and the Herons have received attention in previous bulletins of the Department of Agriculture.

A brief introduction treats of the economic importance of Gulls and measures that have been taken for their protection. Then follows a detailed account of the summer and winter range and dates of migration for each of the 30 species and subspecies of Gulls, Skuas and Jaegers, found in North America, with the name of the authority for each record. A map showing the summer and winter range of each species is given with several figures of the more common Gulls.

Incidentally we note that *Larus nelsoni* remains one of the rarest of birds, only four specimens having been taken, three on the coast of Alaska and one at San Geronimo Island, Lower California. There has been no record of the species whatever since the specimen obtained by E. A. McIlhenny at Point Barrow, Alaska, on Sept. 5, 1897, which is now in the collection of the Philadelphia Academy.

Prof. Cooke's publication is a welcome summary of our knowledge of the distribution of the North American Laridæ and will prove a valuable work of reference.

The title may be regarded as a little unfortunate as the Terns are much closer allies of the Gulls than are the Skuas and Jaegers which belong to another family. Limitation in the size of the 'Bulletins' no doubt prevented the inclusion of the Terns, but this fact might have been mentioned and the close relationship of the two groups emphasized.— W. S.

Gaige's 'The Birds of Dickinson County, Michigan.'¹ — This list is based upon observations made from June 30 to August 24. The region is divided into several distinct habitats and the 88 species listed are considered with regard to their distribution in these habitats, with notes on migration, food, nesting, habits, etc. An interesting feature of the paper is the consideration of the effect of a severe forest fire upon the distribution of the various species. It undoubtedly drove out many forest loving species from the area which it covered, but opened up a new breeding area to Woodpeckers, Tree Swallows, Chimney Swifts and Bluebirds, while Vesper Sparrows and Goldfinches were drawn there to feed upon the seeds of weeds and thistles which covered the burned areas, and Sparrow Hawks to devour the grasshoppers which appeared in abundance. Even migrant Shorebirds were attracted by the cedar and tamarack swamps which the fire had converted into open shallow pools.

The paper contains much of interest and value, although it cannot be expected to cover nearly all the birds of the county. The title on this account is perhaps a little misleading.— W. S.

¹ The Birds of Dickinson County, Michigan. By Frederick M. Gaige. Reprinted from Sixteenth Report Michigan Academy of Science, pp. 74-91.